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EPITOME OF NEWS.

On Thursday afternoon about 4 o'clock, the corner stone of the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, now erecting in Market, between Second and Third streets, was laid in due form, in the presence of a number of respectable citizens who attended on the occasion.

The Yearly Meeting of Friends commenced at Portmouth, N. H. on Saturday, and was held on Sunday, at Newbury, and was continued until Wednesday. Anna Braithwaite and other celebrated Friends from England, attended the meeting.

The removal of Peale's Museum, to the Arcade, commenced on Tuesday last.

It is stated in a Virginia paper, that Commodore Bainbridge is about to remove to Philadelphia, and take charge of the naval establishment here.

On Wednesday afternoon, there was a foot race in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, for a purse of \$1,000, a distance of 150 yards, between a Philadelphia named Runna, and a Virginia named Miller. The Virginia was the winner; both parties had been long in training.

On Tuesday evening, a coloured man was pursued by hundreds of people, and was arrested, having been detected in an attempt to kidnap two white children in our streets.

A convention of delegates is to be held at Trenton, N. J. in August next, for the purpose of obtaining a revision of the constitution of that state.

A car loaded with coal got loose lately on the Mauch Chunk rail way, and went nine miles in ten minutes. Fortunately it encountered nothing in its course, and did no injury.

The estimate saving by the substitution of water power, instead of steam, for a single horse power is \$30 per annum. Water was raised into a reservoir formerly by steam to supply the city of Philadelphia; it is now done by means of water power. It is said the expense is not more than one-fifth part.

A Rev. gentleman (says the Providence Journal), who has lately preached in this town to a large congregation for the last thirty-six years has during that period, united in marriage sixteen hundred persons.

The Senate of Massachusetts have concurred with the lower house, by a vote of 26 to 18, in the election of the Hon. Daniel Webster, as United States Senator.

The office room of the Bank at Montpelier, Vermont, was robbed of \$100, on the first of May. The offenders have since been arrested.

The United States frigate Java, Captain Crane, sailed from Boston on Tuesday morning for the Mediterranean. She will take the place of the flag-ship North Carolina, Com. Rodgers.

The "Bankian Medal," of the London Horticultural society has been awarded to a gentleman of Albany for a barrel of American apples, embracing twenty varieties, forwarded to the society last winter.

Joseph G. Nowland, Esq. has been appointed, by the Governor of Delaware a Judge of the Supreme Court of the state of Delaware.

Col. Leavenworth passed through Franklin, Mass. on the 29th of April, on his way to the River Plate, to examine and fix on a military cantonment; and on the first of May four companies of United States Infantry arrived at Franklin, by water, and proceeded on to join him.

The water in the lake at Sackett's Harbour is about three feet higher than it usually is at this season, and continues rising. The cause of this is attributed to the heavy body of snow on the ground last winter, as the same effect has heretofore been observed, after we have had severe winters.

Letters received in Norfolk, state, that the small pox prevails to a considerable extent at St. Thomas.

The brig Levant, Captain Osgood, with provisions for the Greeks, went to sea last week. Prosperous gales attend her.

The Republican Gazette of Indiana, Pa. says there was a frost in that place on the 1st instant.

There is at present a mermaid exhibited at Boston, prepared in the manner of a mummy. It is pronounced a great curiosity, but the manufacturer's name is not mentioned.

It is stated in a New Orleans paper of the 17th ultimo, that four Oange chiefs and two females, accompanied by an interpreter, had arrived there with the intention to proceed to England.

The lead mine in Eaton, New Hampshire, turns out to be uncommonly rich, and, as is believed, inexhaustible. It is equal to the best Missouri ore. This, with the iron ore in Goshawk Mountain, will no doubt facilitate the completion of the intended canal.

The Count de Liller, on a tour of North and South America, arrived in Baltimore on Saturday afternoon. It is said he brings letters of introduction from general Lafayette and from our minister at Paris, and that he speaks our language well, having received a part of his education in England. He is an officer of the French army.

A severe shock of an earthquake was lately felt at Wilkesborough, North Carolina. The doors and windows of the houses were sensibly shaken, and the river had perceptibly a tremulous motion. A similar shock is said to have been felt at the same place about two years since.

William C. Jarvis, who was elected treasurer of the state of Massachusetts, has declined the situation, not being able to procure the necessary security 100,000 dollars, for the faithful performance of the duties of the office.

Mike, a Choctaw Indian, lately shot himself at Natchitoches. He had been a good and valiant warrior, but had become intemperate, and was rendered with a pulmonary complaint, which he endeavored to cure by a substance for himself and family, and being too high spirited to beg, he deliberately put a period to his existence.

The Mobile Register announces the death, near Matanzas, on the 23d of April, of Israel Pickens, late Governor of the State of Alabama, and more recently for a short time Senator in Congress from that state.

A shark, eleven feet three inches long, was caught at Charleston on the 1st inst. at the place where boys were in the habit of going to bathe.

Dr. Todson has been appointed to take charge of the recaptured Africans, about to sail from Savannah for Monrovia, (Liberia) vice Dr. Peaco, who died at Savannah.

The brig Brown, at New York from Vera Cruz, has brought nearly 300,000 in specie. Elegant carpeting and shawls are now manufacturing at Tallahassee, Fla.

The Boston Centinel of the 2d inst. says, that the season tickets sold for the exhibition at the Athenaeum Gallery, amount to \$500, besides nearly 2000 single admissions.

Drawing of the New York Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 2—drawn yesterday afternoon.

18—10—53—20—23—39—6—32—14.

The Steam Boat Teanach, has performed the voyage from New Orleans to Louisville, a distance of about 1200 miles, in 9 days and 2 hours, and this against a strong current.

The inventor of the steam engine, James Watt, has been made to the small sum of \$500, for procuring his craft of boiling eggs in his hat, making gunpowder of bayonettes, and delivering lectures upon noses, in Providence, R. I. without the formality of a license from the Town Council.

Mr. Secretary Clay left Washington City on Sunday last, on a visit to his domicile in Kentucky.

A boy about twelve years of age was killed

on Sunday, in Clinton street, New York, by the kick of a horse which he was leading—another child struck the horse with a stick, which frightened him, and he kicked the one, who held the halter with such violence in the forehead that he died instantly.

The workmen employed by the citizens of Pittsburgh to construct water works, have finished the excavation of a reservoir on Grant's Hill. A broad space around the reservoir, is to be planted with trees, for a public walk.

A Portsmouth (N. H.) paper of Saturday last, says—"A Whale, supposed to be between 40 and 50 feet long, came up our river on Thursday afternoon. He has kept about Portsmouth Bridge, apparently afraid to re-appear, and has afforded his pursuers a fine chase. He stands but a poor chance of regaining his native ocean."

The Illinois Journal mentions that the inventors of the new Automaton are not Americans. They are two brothers, Englishmen, who have been for some time residing in that village, and pursuing the coppersmith's business.

The London Court Circular of April 17, announces that, in addition to the other resignations of his majesty's cabinet and household, the Cook and Master Baker, and the Royal Chambermaid and Laurence, had resigned. The Morning Chronicle adds—"we trust no difficulty will arise in filling up these offices."

The canal toll received at Rochester, N. Y. during the month of May and twelve days previous, amounted to upwards of twenty-six thousand dollars.

Another instance of death by suffocation from burning charcoal, has happened at the Postward. It occurred on board a vessel at Bridgeport, (Conn.) into the cabin of which a man entered after a kettle of burning charcoal had been placed therein.

EVENING POST. PHILADELPHIA. SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1827.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS. A LETTER BOX is placed at our Counting Room door, on Hudson's alley, where the favours of our friends and correspondents may be deposited with safety.

Lines from CORNELIA, EMMETT, FORESTER, CLARK, &c. are selected for insertion. "The English Peace," No. 1, is in type, and will be inserted next week. We are desirous to offer every facility in promulgating the laudable sentiments which are contained in these papers, yet are obliged again to defer our intentions by a press of other matter previously arranged for publication.

Several articles not noticed at present will be treated of hereafter, with proper discrimination.

We have lately examined some articles of block tin ware, of American manufacture, consisting of tea and coffee pots, with sugar bowls and cream jugs, to match; which, for superior finish and workmanship, is not surpassed by any of foreign importation; the same may be had wholesale and retail, at the store of Charles K. Sevoos, No. 60 North Second street, who, we understand, has made arrangements for a regular supply of the same, direct from the manufactory. The attention of the friends of domestic manufactures, and the public in general, are solicited to the above.

UNCOMMON GROWTH. A stalk of Orchard Grass has been sent to us, measuring the extraordinary height of six feet; the whole of the grass in the lot in which it was taken, nearly equaled it in size. It grew on the farm of Mr. George Horne, of Lower Darby, Delaware county, Pa.

We call the attention of our readers, (particularly the ladies,) to an advertisement in this day's paper, respecting "Williamson's Patent Revolving Coffee Roaster." It is matter of surprise, as previous to this nothing which could so well facilitate the preparation of Coffee for domestic use had been invented. We are positive that no article for the same purpose, superior to this, is known to exist.

"CONVENTION AT HARRISBURG." Whatever may be the impression of individual as to the great question of manufactures and productions of our country, it cannot now be evaded to even a casual observer, that a very large proportion of the people, and in Pennsylvania an overwhelming majority of the citizens, are decidedly in favor of what has recently been styled with great truth and emphasis, "the American System," which consists in no small degree in encouraging the growth of staple commodities and the manufacture of articles useful to our citizens, and likely to be profitable in exportation. A shade of difference in opinion exists in reference to the extent of encouragement that the national congress ought to bestow upon certain manufactures absolutely necessary to the comforts of the people, and for which we have long done tribute to another power. This difference has been discussed in public councils, in the columns of newspapers, by the means of pamphlets, and in the social circle, with about the usual success that attends disputations founded on principles laid down by theorists of other times, and in countries marked by different circumstances—the question of extending aid to the manufactures in this country is not to be decided by the rules of Smith, Malthus, Say, &c. What may be true with regard to the countries of Europe, and in reference to their international policies, may not apply to the circumstances and wants of our own nation; and indeed, in an especial manner, the doctrine of economy belonging to the policy of our nation's infancy must be changed to suit the circumstances of its advancement in years and population, and therefore arguments upon the question of protecting manufactures must be drawn from our present state, and future prospects, together with the relation in which we stand to other nations—and in this question we must not be surprised to find men of sound sense and just discrimination, urging the necessity of protecting duties, which ten years since were arranged on the opposite side; it is the circumstances of the nation that have changed, and not the statement. It is the madness of party zeal to adhere to a "single maxim of policy" under every urging emergency, and the consistency of a man's patriotism is not to be tested so much by the consistency of his vote at all times, as his adherence to a system regulated by the changes incident to civil and political relations.

It has been proposed by gentlemen deeply solicitous for the welfare of our country, that a convention be held at Harrisburg, on the 27th of this month, to be composed of delegates from the different counties of the state, who shall deliberate upon the great question of American manufactures, and upon the means best calculated to give them that efficient aid which shall place them on a footing to compete with those of other nations, and thus minister in an eminent degree to the true independence of our country.

The advantages to be derived from these conventions, are not generally appreciated by those who have not had an opportunity of judging by close observation; that desultory discussion of an important subject in the columns of a newspaper, is necessary to awaken the public mind and to enlighten it by general facts, but a convention of delegates after this awakening is necessary to concentrate efforts, to direct public exertions to a single and definite object—and to collect that store of facts without which it is impossible to hope to give weight to argument.

In all great questions involving general principles, concessions are necessary to success—there are whole desires for each county, but a part of these are incompatible with the wishes of a neighboring section; and that part may be relinquished without jeopardizing the question, or rather those small rights must be relinquished or the great question will be jeopardized. Now as few portions of any state relinquish a right involving an advantage without an effort, it will be seen at once that an association of well informed and properly instructed individuals from each section is necessary to compare these several claims, to equate advantages to be derived from the success of the whole plan, and to direct each claim of that which belongs not to the whole, and thus to unite all in one single object, and insure success by a union of efforts.

Before the delegates shall be chosen, or at least before they shall set out from their district for Harrisburg, our paper will have circulated throughout the state—we venture, therefore, to suggest to each individual chosen, to possess himself of every fact connected with the amount of wool raised, of the capability to increase the amount, and to what extent; of the profits which would be realized to the wool grower at any fixed price for his productions, and how far other pursuits more congenial to the district or county might render wool growing less profitable there, than in the contiguous sections. The amount of manufactures, and the capabilities of extending them, the natural advantages for establishing works, and the means by consumption or facility of conveyance, of vending the manufactured articles; all these items of intelligence the inquirer will perceive are intimately connected with other questions that may, and probably will arise, and for which answers should be prepared, the general productions of nature and art, which distinguish his section—and it is especially desirable that the approaching convention may not pass without diffusing a statistical knowledge of our state hitherto most needed. Minute enquiries are excited, the great features are known, the many little, however, that make much, have not been inquired into and explored.

In closing these hasty remarks it is perhaps due the strict neutrality in political questions that especially belongs to the "Saturday Evening Post," to state that the question of encouraging domestic manufactures, is not in Pennsylvania connected with that of general politics. We believe, and we are happy to think, that a large portion of our fellow citizens are of the same opinion, that the time has arrived that we should break the last figure that connects us, by dependence, with the old world. We have ample means to furnish our manufactures with materials—we have ingenuity and capital to set them in motion; it is now only required that the market be not forestalled by foreign looms, that our manufacturers should enter upon a career profitable to themselves and the merchants, and important to every sense to the country. The farmer will at once see, that the establishment of a manufactory in his vicinity will create a ready demand for his work, and open a retail market for his surplus vegetable productions.

For safety, expedition and accommodation, we are certain no line of Steam-Boats in the United States surpasses that of the CITIZENS' LINE, between Philadelphia and New-York. There has been considerable alterations for the better made in the arrangements of this company this season. The steam-boat New-York, on the other end, has taken the place of the *Atlas*, and improves daily in public estimation. We wish the gentlemen proprietors success—their enterprise and public spirit deserve it.

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THE ADVANTAGES TO BE DERIVED FROM THESE CONVENTIONS, are not generally appreciated by those who have not had an opportunity of judging by close observation; that desultory discussion of an important subject in the columns of a newspaper, is necessary to awaken the public mind and to enlighten it by general facts, but a convention of delegates after this awakening is necessary to concentrate efforts, to direct public exertions to a single and definite object—and to collect that store of facts without which it is impossible to hope to give weight to argument.

In all great questions involving general principles, concessions are necessary to success—there are whole desires for each county, but a part of these are incompatible with the wishes of a neighboring section; and that part may be relinquished without jeopardizing the question, or rather those small rights must be relinquished or the great question will be jeopardized. Now as few portions of any state relinquish a right involving an advantage without an effort, it will be seen at once that an association of well informed and properly instructed individuals from each section is necessary to compare these several claims, to equate advantages to be derived from the success of the whole plan, and to direct each claim of that which belongs not to the whole, and thus to unite all in one single object, and insure success by a union of efforts.

Before the delegates shall be chosen, or at least before they shall set out from their district for Harrisburg, our paper will have circulated throughout the state—we venture, therefore, to suggest to each individual chosen, to possess himself of every fact connected with the amount of wool raised, of the capability to increase the amount, and to what extent; of the profits which would be realized to the wool grower at any fixed price for his productions, and how far other pursuits more congenial to the district or county might render wool growing less profitable there, than in the contiguous sections. The amount of manufactures, and the capabilities of extending them, the natural advantages for establishing works, and the means by consumption or facility of conveyance, of vending the manufactured articles; all these items of intelligence the inquirer will perceive are intimately connected with other questions that may, and probably will arise, and for which answers should be prepared, the general productions of nature and art, which distinguish his section—and it is especially desirable that the approaching convention may not pass without diffusing a statistical knowledge of our state hitherto most needed. Minute enquiries are excited, the great features are known, the many little, however, that make much, have not been inquired into and explored.

In closing these hasty remarks it is perhaps due the strict neutrality in political questions that especially belongs to the "Saturday Evening Post," to state that the question of encouraging domestic manufactures, is not in Pennsylvania connected with that of general politics. We believe, and we are happy to think, that a large portion of our fellow citizens are of the same opinion, that the time has arrived that we should break the last figure that connects us, by dependence, with the old world. We have ample means to furnish our manufactures with materials—we have ingenuity and capital to set them in motion; it is now only required that the market be not forestalled by foreign looms, that our manufacturers should enter upon a career profitable to themselves and the merchants, and important to every sense to the country. The farmer will at once see, that the establishment of a manufactory in his vicinity will create a ready demand for his work, and open a retail market for his surplus vegetable productions.

For safety, expedition and accommodation, we are certain no line of Steam-Boats in the United States surpasses that of the CITIZENS' LINE, between Philadelphia and New-York. There has been considerable alterations for the better made in the arrangements of this company this season. The steam-boat New-York, on the other end, has taken the place of the *Atlas*, and improves daily in public estimation. We wish the gentlemen proprietors success—their enterprise and public spirit deserve it.

COMMUNICATION. PULMER. GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY. It was stated some time ago, that an important medical discovery had been made of an essential preventive and remedy for the consumption, we are now able to add something on the subject.

This discovery consists in the production of a new compound substance, to which the name of PULMER has been given, meaning *honey for the lungs*; and of effects of which, on the human system, are to prevent the formation of tubercles in the lungs, or equal them when formed, as well as to remove finally all the symptoms of consumptions and phthisis.

The PULMER is susceptible of being combined into a variety of forms, such as Chocolate, Syrup, Elixuary, Powder, and Pills, &c. The most efficient will be the Chocolate, which is sweet, grateful and pleasant to the taste; but as soon as the lungs are affected another additional form must be used, by inhaling or breathing a perfume of PULMER. No deleterious substance enters into it, none of the poisonous plants nor prussic acid; hitherto used by many; it is a pure vegetable substance; and unlike quinine, it cures the consumption only and nothing else.

The discoverer of this new medical substance, is a gentleman of great medical and botanical knowledge, who has been led to it by many researches and experiments upon himself and others. He would be inclined to publish them at once, for the benefit of mankind, not that the public is so often ungrateful to benefactors. Even when a patent is taken, the speculation may be obtained and secretly counterfeited. He is, therefore, inclined to delay for some time the publication of his chemical operations, particularly as he will probably be able to dispose of the manipulation to advantage.

Meanwhile, as he does not wish to be ranked with the unimproved dealers in secret remedies, he will soon publish a Medical Dissertation on the different kinds of Consumption, and their prophylactic cure by the PULMER, which will evince his knowledge of the subject; while, though modesty, his name will not even be mentioned, trusting altogether to the tried efficiency of the PULMER, to deserve the attention of patients and physicians.

In Philadelphia alone, 760 individuals died of pulmonary complaints in 1826, out of 430 total deaths, or one in six! In 1827 about 800 will die of the same; and as many in 1828. Out of these, a large proportion could be saved every day by the PULMER; that is sufficient to deserve trial. The Medicine is now preparing for sale, and we apply to the printers for further information.

The Drama.

Philadelphia, June 16, 1827. An informal meeting of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, on the 15th inst., was held at the Mayor's Court Room, Mr. William Linnell in the Chair, and Charles P. Fox, Secretary. The object of the meeting was to consider the subject of the drama, and to determine whether or not it should be introduced into the Pennsylvania Theatre.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted. Whereas all men have a right to assemble in a peaceable and orderly manner, for the purpose of deliberating on their own and the public good; and Whereas the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, in the exercise of their legislative powers, have a right to introduce and to pass any bill or resolution which may be necessary or proper for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Constitution of the State; and Whereas the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, in the exercise of their legislative powers, have a right to introduce and to pass any bill or resolution which may be necessary or proper for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Constitution of the State; and Whereas the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, in the exercise of their legislative powers, have a right to introduce and to pass any bill or resolution which may be necessary or proper for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Constitution of the State; and Whereas the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, in the exercise of their legislative powers, have a right to introduce and to pass any bill or resolution which may be necessary or proper for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Constitution of the State; and Whereas the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, in the exercise of their legislative powers, have a right to introduce and to pass any bill or resolution which may be necessary or proper for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Constitution of the State; and Whereas the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, in the exercise of their legislative powers, have a right to introduce and to pass any bill or resolution which may be necessary or proper for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Constitution of the State; and Whereas the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, in the exercise of their legislative powers, have a right to introduce and to pass any bill or resolution which may be necessary or proper for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Constitution of the State; and Whereas the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, in the exercise of their legislative powers, have a right to introduce and to pass any bill or resolution which may be necessary or proper for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Constitution of the State; and Whereas the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, in the exercise of their legislative powers, have a right to introduce and to pass any bill or resolution which may be necessary or proper for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Constitution of the State; and Whereas the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, in the exercise of their legislative powers, have a right to introduce and to pass any bill or resolution which may be necessary or proper for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Constitution of the State; and Whereas the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, in

